8:Kostenko 116-0-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RLI Turkestan
[Tashkent] RLI

361 Ganah-burkh, Tanau-bashi, Chal'mak. Some of these mahalas, as for example, Yangi-shakhar, are formed of settlements which combined as a result of the expansion of the town. But since
[574] this settlement was too big, and according to local custom all the inhabitants of a mahala[1] are invited to the family celebrations like weddings, circumcisions, etc. which take place there, the frugal Sarts divided it into five separate mahalas. For this same reason there are two Kator-turas and two Okh-mechets. The
[451] population of this district[2] according to the data of the Tashkent organizational committee is 10,194, living in 3030 households. In this district of the town there are up to sixty
[348] mosques and 3 medresses: Ishan Kuli Leshkar kushbegi, Takht-tak and Dikzer. In addition to this, there are 10 schools housed at the mosques, with 230 pupils.

[458] The main producers in this part of the town[2] are smelters of cast iron, saddle makers, oil manufacturers and weavers of matting, these latter predominate. In 1870 the number of such workshops was 567. It was here that the weaving of mats was begun by Divana Burkh, who was the first to work at this trade. From him it then spread further, and therefore, the 'kishlak' (village) where Divana Burkh lived is named after him.

[361] A very small part of the land belonging to this part of the town[2] outside of what is occupied by buildings, is used in gardens, a total of 653 tanaps. (1)

[504] 1. A tanap is 1/6 of a desyatina (or 0.45 acres).

[1] [i.e. Ward - Analyst]
[2] [i.e. the Shaikhantaur district - Analyst]

361 Syr-Darya oblast' are in Tashkent. The Russian
town has been built very regularly and originally.
The broad streets are lined with two rows of
poplar trees growing at the same rate, and this
gives the town the appearance of a luxurious
[342] park. Little sun-dried brick houses, almost
all of one story, appear through the trees.
Many of them have iron roofs decorated with
red or green paint. In recent times, moreover,
several public and private buildings have been
built of fired brick and some are several sto-
ries high. Beside almost every small house is
its own little garden, in which there are se-
[367] veral fruit trees. The best garden in the town
is the one by the house of the Governor General.
His garden is kept up very well, and all through
the summer and fall it is open to the public.
On certain days there is military band music
there. In addition, a garden planted earlier
by the natives also adjoins the town. This is
known as 'myn-uryuk'(which means, 'a thousand
apricot trees'), and it too is visited by the
[312] Tashkent public. The streets and gardens are
irrigated by broad aryks, which serve in addi-
tion for sprinkling the streets. The streets
are sprinkled every day in the summer, and as
a result there is much less dust in the town,
[366] and it also makes it cooler. Many handsome
stores have been built in Tashkent, in which
all products of European industry can be pro-
cured, only they are very expensive here. At
[368] the bazaars one can obtain native goods. There
is an observatory in Tashkent (2½ versts from
the town), a theater, a classical preparatory
school for boys and one for girls, and several
hotels.